

Wichita Daily Eagle

M. M. MURDOCK, Editor.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS,
JAMES R. HOLLOWELL,
of Sedgewick County.

For the State Legislature.

First District—George L. Douglas,
Second District—E. W. Phillips,
Third District—J. H. Hensley.

County Officers.

Probate Judge—W. T. Bricker,
County Attorney—S. M. Morris,
County Clerk—C. H. Loring,
Superintendent Public Instruction—D. S. Paine,
Commissioner First District—M. C. Smith.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

A delegate convention of the Republicans of Kansas will be held in the city of Topeka, on Wednesday, the 10th day of September, 1890, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. for the nomination of candidates for the several offices of the supreme court, for the election of delegates to the national convention, and for the election of delegates to the state convention.

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A NATIONAL GRAIN STANDARD.

The house committee on agriculture has instructed Chairman Funston to report to the house a bill authorizing and requiring the secretary of agriculture, as soon as may be, to establish a standard for classifying and grading grains and according to such standard to determine and fix such classification and grading of wheat, corn, rye, oats and other grains as the usage of trade warrants and permits. This standard is to be such, as in his judgment, will best serve the public interests. It is to be known as the United States standard and is to be made a matter of permanent record in the agricultural department. Public notice of it shall be given, and copies of it may be supplied to persons desiring them upon payment of proper charges. It is further provided that thirty days after the standard has been determined upon it shall be held to be the standard in interstate and foreign commerce in all cases where no other standard has been agreed upon. The bill should be passed without opposition or delay. It is in line with the anti-trust legislation so imperatively demanded in the interest of both producer and consumer.

THE COMING WORK.

The Times-Democrat of New Orleans, has produced some statistics with regard to immigration which merit attention and should be brought to the notice of those who expect to serve the people in congress.

By the returns for the year ending June, 1890, the immigration to this country exceeded that of the previous year by over 12,000, for while there was a falling off of almost 50,000 souls from the countries of Northern Europe, there was an increase of over 60,000 from Southern Europe. Over 100,000 immigrants were from the two countries of Austro-Hungary and Italy alone, or very nearly 50,000 in excess of the number which arrived from those two countries last year.

The Austro-Hungarians, numbering 56,178, 42,192 could neither read nor write; while of the 51,789 Italians, fully 31,072 could neither read nor write. This means the extension of the franchise to about 25,000 or 30,000 people in one year, from these two countries alone, absolutely unable to appreciate what has been conferred upon them.

Well may the Times-Democrat affirm that "the restriction of immigration on some rational, if not philosophic basis, is the coming work of statesmanship."

SOUTHERN REPRESENTATION.

The crude census returns for the southern states present some interesting figures.

It will be noticed, however, that the section makes very little gain in representation in congress. Alabama, with a population of 1,520,000 as against 1,382,500 in 1880, Arkansas has increased from 802,223 to 1,182,000, Delaware from 145,895 to 175,000, Florida from 339,493 to 396,000, Georgia from 1,542,180 to 1,840,000, Kentucky from 1,648,095 to 1,870,000, Louisiana from 959,946 to 1,115,000, Maryland from 984,943 to 1,400,000, Mississippi from 1,131,597 to 1,265,000, North Carolina from 1,309,620 to 1,640,000, South Carolina from 995,557 to 1,187,000, Virginia from 1,512,365 to 1,710,000, West Virginia from 618,457 to 774,000, Tennessee from 1,542,359 to 1,800,000, Texas has increased 600,000, having now a population of about 2,175,000. The increase in Missouri has been 400,000, and her population is 2,657,000. Notwithstanding this gain in population these states with only gain three and will lose one member of congress upon the apportionment (81,000) proposed by Speaker Reed. Neither Alabama (2), Arkansas (6), Delaware (1), Florida (2), or Georgia (10) will make any gain, Kentucky (10) will lose one Louisiana (6) will make no gain, but Maryland (6) will gain two. Mississippi (7) will not make any gain, nor North Carolina (9), or Missouri (4). South Carolina (7) will lose one, as will Virginia (10). West Virginia (4) will not make any gain, nor Tennessee (10), but Texas (11) will gain one.

A SERIOUS BLUNDER.

The situation at Guthrie is not such as to constitute a very high compliment to the sagacity and address of the majority in the first territorial legislature of Oklahoma. With a clear majority in both branches of the legislature the Republicans turned over the organization of both to the Democrats. The construction that will be put upon this is that it is a frank acknowledgement that the Republicans are incapable or not to be trusted with the important and responsible work of directing and shaping legislation necessary for the proper government and protection of the people of that territory. The EAGLE's correspondent has given very full and explicit accounts of the entire proceeding so far, and we fail to discover any point of advantage gained by either of the contending localities. They have simply surrendered all of their political advantages, at the most important and critical moment as for the future, into the hands of the opposition without receiving so much as a promise of reward in return so far as the public are advised. It is now left for the Democrats to not only shape legislation but also to decide the question of where the capital shall be located. That they will use the advantages—that are like so much treasure found—by their partisan advantage need not be stated.

At this distance it looks like the Republicans have made a serious mistake, and if it doesn't prove to be a costly one in the future it will be next to a miraculous escape.

NO BEGGINING THE QUESTION.

It was expected that Kansas City, Mo., would kick against the proposition for Kansas to abolish the toll gate set up and maintained these years just across the state line at the Kaw's mouth, and build up a market and markets for handling her products within her own borders, as far as it is necessary to do so as a local accommodation, and thus stop paying toll to a point outside the state where the profits arising out of such commission business can not in any way ensure to the benefit of this state. And there is not much surprise at a similar protest from the town of the same name on this side of the imaginary state line at that point, though in point of fact there is little between the two points as far as the benefits to this state growing out of the local

business, as most of it is done by men and with capital that belongs over the line and consequently are not reached by our state revenue agents to any appreciable extent.

It is true that a considerable portion of the heavy business of and for Kansas City, Mo., such as packing operations, stock yards and some manufacturing, is done on the Kansas side of the line, but all of it goes to the credit of the Missouri town and its citizens reap the benefits. Take all the business that is done in Kansas City, Kan., for the benefit of Kansas City, Mo., away from the latter's aggregate and the volume would be reduced from one-third to one-half.

That Kansas City, Kan., is thus handicapped and virtually robbed of what is justly her's is her misfortune, but it is not this state's fault; or if it is, indirectly, that is no reason why the mistake in the first instance should be continued longer to the state's detriment and little or no benefit to the locality named. As has before been stated and repeated, Kansas is abundantly able to build up and maintain a market within her own borders. This is not a debatable question; the fact that she has built up such a market almost wholly of herself in another state—granting all that Kansas City claims to be the best market in the west, as true—is of itself proof that she can, and in half the time, build up a better one at home, and all the while get the benefit of the profits arising out of the tolls on the business done.

The Kansas City Gazette undertakes to depreciate the importance of the question and makes light of the EAGLE's efforts in the state's behalf in this matter by saying that it is the same old song; its but a continuation of a fight started by Leavenworth, years ago. But there is no argument in such assertions and nothing in them to meet our arguments, and would not alter our purpose if there were. With us it is an irrepressible conflict, and it will be waged until the state arises to the importance of the issue and assuming the burden thereof shapes her course to that end.

SENATOR PLUMB.

The courageous, manly, statesmanlike course of Senator Plumb in the present congress has made him the central figure of the nation. Not for a quarter of a century has a representative of the people arisen to the position of statesman now occupied by Kansas' junior senator. Faithfully and true to his party at all times, he has striven to serve it by promoting the best interests of the people and the country. It is an easy matter for a political friend and supporter to thus eulogize one, and such encomiums however merited would lose something of its force if pronounced from a partisan standpoint alone, but without regard to party or section, it becomes the very acme of commendation. Here is the estimate in the editorial columns of the Sherman, Texas, Daily Standard:

"There are some men in whose composition there is nothing of shrewd localism and we consider them men in whom the whole people can depend. There are some politicians who can look across party lines and see some good in the Nazareth of the opposition, and such men are the benefactors of the whole nation. There are men who are loyal to their party affiliations yet who refuse to carry party allegiance beyond common sense. Among such men as this is numbered that most worthy Kansan, Senator Plumb. Men of the honest ability and consistent perseverance of Senator Plumb never fail to be on the side of the people, for they realize that in the betterment of their constituency they are fulfilling the duty which they solemnly swore to perform toward the people of their respective states when they entered into the service of the people."

"One of the most notable figures which stood up in arms when tariff legislation, derogatory to the south and west, was about to be rushed through under the party lash of ultra Republican leaders, was Senator Plumb. He is a Republican, staunch and firm, and has by his actions shown himself to be so from honest convictions, but he is a Kansan from Kansas and not from a section, which must be protected at the expense of the others, or starve. Political bosses should dance to protection music, but Mr. Plumb rose above the narrow limits of party platform views on the subject and led the leaders to pop their little ship, but he was a western man and proposed to represent the views of the west, and right nobly he is doing so, and for which fearless action not only his own state applauds and praises him, but a shout of approval arises from a Republican west, and the echo comes back strengthened from a Democratic south and it shows Mr. Plumb and his earnest colleagues of the Republican party who stood with him are going to act fair and just and be American in the fullest sense of the word. There will yet be a western man in the chair of the chief executive of this nation, and if it is to be a Republican by all means let it be a man like Senator Plumb, who will bear with equal discrimination an appeal from any section."

The best evidence of the demoralization that exists in the Democratic camp is the fact that they find it necessary to pledge the candidates for nominations, in advance of making such nominations, or passing upon the question of nominating candidates or endorsing others, to abide by the action of the majority and not run independent or accept a nomination from any other party. The Atchison county Democrats were the first to adopt the scheme, but it will become the rule of the party from now on. It will unquestionably be made a conspicuous plank in the state platform, and they will all take their allotted positions on it like little lambs.

The great speech of Mr. Blaine delivered at Waterville, Maine, Friday, a synopsis of which was given in yesterday's dispatches, was a clear, logical and forceful presentation of the important economic question at issue. His presentation of the proposition for commercial reciprocity as a part of the protective system of the government is so plainly and eloquently stated as to be irrefutable. And his enunciation of the plans and policy to be pursued is so comprehensive that opposition thereto would seem to be totally disarmed and left without ground to stand upon.

Women can vote in the new state of Wyoming, but they are still far away from the office-holding part of politics. They cannot get nominated for the offices, which still continue to go with men.

broken regularly to the selfish men. It is evident that it will be a long, long day before Wyoming has a woman governor, a woman congressman or a woman United States senator. They have not yet found their way into the primaries, and they will have to learn how to pack caucuses, run conventions and be practical politicians before they can hope for further political advancement.

The war that has been waged on Pension Commissioner Raum, and the investigation of his office that has been instigated, has more the appearance of political persecution than ought else. He has revolutionized the management of the pension office and made it possible for an old soldier to get his pension during life and while it will be of some value to him. With a pack of pirates whose chief business it has been to attack everything connected with the pension department, this seems to have been the principle part of Commissioner Raum's offense.

Managing dynamite seems to be an art yet to be discovered. The bursting of the Justin gun at the second discharge will set all the experts at work again going over the old ground, which was supposed to have been already covered. Until the new explosive is brought under suspicion it will amount to little as a warlike agency, on account of the uncertainty whether its destructive force would be expended on friends or on foes. The chances of a dynamite cruiser blowing itself to pieces are at present altogether too great.

Brady grows more eloquent than ever in his Salina Republican; over the abilities of Colonel W. A. Phillips since his nomination to succeed Congressman Anderson from the Fifth district. He now characterizes the ex- and to be representative as the greatest statesman west of the Mississippi. This is the sort of statement that all of Kansas' great men are, but if Leiford isn't a little moderate in his claims some of the other western states may kick. You see, this is a mighty big country out here.

Senator Plumb was complete victor in fixing the rates of duty in the liquor schedule of the tariff. And he showed his wise discriminating judgment in doing so. This is so plain from every consideration that it seems strange that there should be a shadow of opposition to it in any quarter. That there was, only presents those who entertain such sentiments in the pitiable attitude of opposing the true economic idea of our governmental system.

Census Superintendent Porter officially denies that lists of population of states and cities that have been sent out in the dispatches from time to time are authentic, and states that they have not been given out by the census bureau. Who has been monkeying with the public in this matter? The next thing will be a formal denial that Kansas has 1,680,000 people, and then we will be in a pretty fix, won't we? But of course prohibition didn't do it.

PASS THE BUTTERWORTH BILL.

In this bill controlling option dealing farmers do not ask the government to buy their farm produce like silver and give it a value, they simply ask the government to prevent "non-owners" selling the same thing that farmers, labor producers; wipe that out and the farmer can hold and obtain reasonable and regular prices such as supply and demand will decide. As it is now the supply of "wind" produce overloads and depresses values so that the farmer for several years past has had to sell at the price fixed by speculators of the board of trade who do not own what they are selling. Is this fair play?

Many of these option dealers are now trying to frighten the farmers and dealers in grain in the country by saying that the passage of the Butterworth bill will stop speculation and lose them their money. What a lie! It will kill off "bear" speculation and resuscitate "bull" speculation, and so much less stuff will be offered for sale that its fair value will be obtained.

These boards help to decrease consumption, as middle men are afraid of value falling, which they have done continuously for years past. Simply because we have a short crop this year and prices higher than last year is no reason why this law should not be passed now to prevent the "bears" from ever again whipping the producers down to their knees as they have done in the past four years in the miserable values obtained for farm produce without any excessive production.

The larger the quantity of any article offered for sale necessarily lowers the value; why, then, should anyone be permitted to sell what he does not own, and then turn around and say he makes a market for it and induces speculation?

He induces speculation and values that are continually declining unless the crop is so short that they are afraid to launch their tens of millions of bushels on the market.

Pass the Butterworth bill and the farmer will take care of himself. Permit option dealing to control the produce he raises another five years, and the farmer will be asking the government to be pensioned.

Boards of trade members feel very bad that dealing in produce should be stopped. There are plenty of pool rooms and faro banks for them to operate in if they can find nothing better to do.

WHEAT.

Will Prove a Boomerang.
From the Atlantic City.

EN ROUTE TO MEXICO.

EL PASO, TEX., August 25, '90.
(108° in the shade at 3 p. m.)

To the Editor of the Eagle.
Contemplating to make a trip once in my life to Mexico and Central America, I started on Wednesday last, in company with my young friend, Al Havron, from Wichita at 4:10, with the Santa Fe, one bushel basket, full of bread, bologna, chicken, cheese, butter and cakes, and, not to lose any of my Kansas spirit, energy and courage, I further took an original package of "La Fountain" original Quir Hutcheson the corn crop don't look quite as bad as in Sedgewick county, but our Arkansas river is here, as dry as at Wichita, and shows only the place where the water ought to run. From here to Dodge City the farms, farm houses, villages, and towns, all look very similar to Sedgewick county country; but from here west, Kansas has no reason whatever to boast about it. Dry, with little vegetation, not enough to feed a cow on 160 acres of land, as flat as a pancake, sandy, and so monotonous as to be boring, sleep in a very short time. There is no distinction between the western part of Kansas and the eastern Colorado boundary. The former state closes its reputation as badly as the latter commences; still, the traveler don't expect to see farms in Colorado, but mountains, and he will be surprised to see them, till he comes to La Junta, via Trinidad. In the Colorado border town, Lamar, about one year of age, I notice the first time in nine years the following sign: Fresh large beer at the old Corner saloon. No business, neither farms, rocks, mines, or, in this eastern Colorado, plenty of saloons, dancing houses, curiosity vendors on every corner, irregular streets and little crooked pavement and will give you the impression of ignorant but still happy living people from the time of Cortez.

I hunted up General Sampson, United States consul at this place, and he requested me to send Colonel Murdoch his best regards, treating us with a genuine Spanish Vera Cruz cigar. We did spend an hour or so with Kansas politics, crops and busted booms, after which I left to take to the town. Mexican cigars are splendid and cheap. A class of pulque at the Saloon Hernandez, one more look at the town and goodbye Paso del Norte forever. My next letter will reach you from Chihuahua.

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MISGOVERNMENT OF CITIES.
From the Century for September.
It can not be denied that our unrestricted suffrage makes the problem more difficult here than it is abroad; but the difficulty is not insurmountable, and it is not, as it is often claimed to be, the chief cause of our trouble. We are in the habit of charging all our worst evils to the combined ignorant and corrupt vote, but there is not a city in the land in which that vote is not more than less than the combined intelligent and honest vote. The trouble is that the latter vote, misled by party names and party issues which have no bearing upon questions of municipal rule, is about evenly divided in most municipal elections, and is thus deprived of nearly all its influence. When the happy day shall come that respectable voters of our cities join hands and say that henceforth they will know no politics in the administration of the city affairs, and will only ask of a candidate whether or not he is fit and honest, then there will no longer be danger to approach from the combined ignorant and vicious vote. It will make very little difference what kind of a system we have upon that to govern the city when this spirit shall have entered into the election of its officials, but until we can secure that spirit in our elections it will be useless to hope for reform under the most perfect system which the human mind can devise, for an ideal system administered by ignorant and corrupt men can not produce intelligent and honest government without performing a miracle.

From here we ride along with two engines at the speed of about ten miles per hour till we reach the little tablelands of New Mexico, which seems to be nothing else but a very poor cattle pasture. Range ten thousand and twenty thousand acres of land is all you can see with a very cattle eye. For half of a day we are in a living landscape, a very animal as small as a fly, a blue fly, no breeze whatever, is all this country offers to the tourist. To your left some smaller or larger mountains break the monotonous scenery. Going nearly a whole day at a speed of forty-five miles an hour you come to a picture which is close to Las Vegas, which town is at the foot of a big mountain, with the hot springs eight miles above. Here you find already a change in vegetation, style of buildings, fashion of clothing, Indian villages, Mexican adobe, plenty of Irish respect, and some verifing Mexican burros. I found Las Vegas very lively, but was told that the principal business consists in stripping strangers. The same valley will bring you down to Santa Fe, the capital city of the state, with its Spanish buildings of 100 years of age. We still roll on to the city of Albuquerque. It is now 12 o'clock at night, to find us the next morning in the most sad forsaken country I ever did see. From early daylight till clear down to El Paso, 1 o'clock p. m., nothing but sand hills, rocks, swamps and vice versa, and then Mexican burros, some single or in rows, a few cattle, a bunch of bronchos or burros, a spot of corn or alfalfa, no fruit whatever and the thermometer at 106 degrees above! The Rio Grande is just as dry as the Arkansas and the Mexicans and Indians live on dirt water, and among some mud holes, but regarding the large bunches of naked children, seemingly thrive very well by it.

From Colorado till to this city you find every house, barn, depot, fence, post and so on pointed with venetian red and undoubtedly real red, so you see the people are very economical. They are not fond for that color, except the Santa Fe Railroad company furnishes the paint and as a landlord compels the people along its road to use the red color as a sort of a trade mark.

It is made current in one of those conceited smoking parlors from the Santa Fe and for the lack of reclining chairs, we squatted down the best we could, trying to nap an hour or so during the night, and as a matter of comfort the male passengers in the smoker concluded to take off hat, coat, and shoes and stick their legs through the windows to cool off from the other end of the body. In this latitude of the country we meet gentlemen from Texas, Lower California, Arizona and Mexico, the latter in which spot of the world I was actually in, but got used to it by and by and considered myself and companion great explorers of a new country. Before entering the city of El Paso the train runs through a continuous chain of little Mexican clay houses, with orange sign inside; six by eight feet is the average space a small Mexican family of man, wife and ten children need to live comfortably. The clay house is only five feet high, and those elder ones climb on top of it at night to sleep and cover themselves with the sky; whereas pater familias with his senora, takes up the inside with the smaller kids. The city with 11,000 inhabitants contains many Chinese and Mexican, is located on the river bottom of the Rio Grande, with mountains to the north and west, splendid buildings, magnificent court house, wholesale business houses, all of which are doing a great trade with Mexico; street cars, electric lights, water works and all the newest modern improvements, including a few hundred of poor saloons, sporting and gambling houses, to make up a city of the first class in the state of Texas. Here you meet the Mexican fruit vendors with red pepper, crais, melons, apples, etc., for sale, stores with Mexican curiosities, supply houses for rancheros, etc., the

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